

# ALL NATIONS OF THE WORLD PAY RESPECT TO THE MEMORY OF VICTORIA THE GOOD

## An Impressive Scene at Kawaiahao.

## OLD CHURCH CROWDED TO THE DOORS YESTERDAY

Strong Words of Grief and Praise For the Rare  
Woman Who Gave the Empire the  
Strength It Has Today.

GRIEF, impressive and sincere, marked the memorial services held yesterday at Kawaiahao church in honor of Victoria, the late Queen of Great Britain and Ireland and Empress of India. Representatives of most of the civilized nations of the earth, officials of armies and navies, officials of the Hawaiian Government and those representing the sovereignty of the United States were present. The black palls suggestive of the presence of death were draped within the interior of the edifice and were relieved here and there by the bright red and blue of the English flag. Hawaii contributed her share of sorrow to the numberless similar services held in every part of the world wherever the English tongue is spoken.

Kawaiahao church was filled from pulpit stand to its broad portals long before the hour for the commencement of the services. The audience was a distinguished one.

Prominent among those present were Governor Dole, Chief Justice and Mrs. Fear, Justice Perry, Justice and Mrs. Fairbairn, Secretary of the Territory and Mrs. Cooper, Superintendent of Public Works and Mrs. McCandless, Treasurer and Mrs. Lansing, Attorney General E. P. Dole, Auditor and Mrs. Austin, Superintendent of Public Instruction and Mrs. Atkinson. Government's staff: Adjutant General Soper, Major and Mrs. White, Secretary and Mrs. Hawes. United States officials: Judge and Mrs. M. M. Estee, District Attorney Baird, Marshal D. A. Ray, W. M. Moyer, Mr. and Mrs. W. B. Malaga, Army and navy: Lieutenant Commander and Mrs. Pond, U. S. N.; Paymaster Hall, U. S. N.; Major Ennis, U. S. A.; Captain Slaker, U. S. A.; Captain Cheatham, U. S. A.; Major Surber, U. S. A.; Consul General and Mrs. A. de Souza Canavarro, Portugal; F. A. Schaefer (dean of the corps) and Mrs. Schaefer, Italy and Mexico; Mr. and Mrs. H. M. Von Holt, Netherlands; Mr. and Mrs. W. R. Hoare, Great Britain; Bruce Cartwright, Peru; British Vice Consul T. R. Walker and wife; H. A. Isenberg and wife; Acting Consul for Germany and Russia Mr. and Mrs. L. F. Alvarez, Spain; Mr. and Mrs. de Potter, France; Hon. and Madame Miki Saito, Japan; Yang Wei and Hoo Kim (vice consul), China; Mr. F. Lange, Belgium. Among others were Mr. and Mrs. Clarence Crabbe, Mr. and Mrs. C. H. Atherton, Mr. and Mrs. S. M. Damon, George Davies, Hon. and Mrs. C. Cleghorn, Prince David Kawanakoa and W. G. Irwin.

In the choir loft were the combined choirs of St. Andrew's Second Congregational and St. Clement's chapel, Kawaiahao and Kaunakapili churches. Ray Taylor presided at the organ and was assisted by Harold Mott-Smith on the cello. The musical program was deeply impressive and as the rich tones of the organ and the voices filled the church a silence fell upon those gathered in the auditorium. Throughout the scene was one which will live in the memories of those present. A handsome English flag was draped over the front of the church. The flag was draped by a deep pall. The front of the church was similarly draped. The bell in Kawaiahao steeple tolled the hour of 2 o'clock the band played Captain Barker, which was stationed in the church yard beneath the reading limbs of a giant banyan, played the Dead March in Saul, and sang its rendition Rev. John Osborne, St. Clement's Episcopal chapel, the principal speaker of the day, followed by Rev. J. Hamilton Lee of the Episcopal church, Rev. W. M. Kincaid of Central Union, and Rev. Henry Parker of Kawaiahao, ascended the platform. The choir sang "On the Resurrection Morning," followed by reading of the impressive Episcopal funeral service and the chanting of Psalm XC. Rev. J. Hamilton Lee read the lesson for the day, taken from I Cor. 15:20. The choir sang most effectively "Rock of Ages," "Nearer My God to Thee," followed by the delivery of the special address of the day by Rev. John Osborne. He read in part:

And what is more to us than life? What is there in this world for which we would sell our life? Our Lord says, "What will a man give in exchange for his soul?" There is nothing for which he would exchange his life. Nothing; even in this world, how much less the life beyond the grave.

But this little life which we have learnt to love so dearly, but which must so soon pass away—this life, I say, we may keep, may preserve through all the endless ages, through Christ's promise of the resurrection of the body. Yes, my friends, the resurrection of the body—and the body as we know it. No spectral vision or spiritual resurrection, but the body and the soul re-united, shall, thank God, stand once upon the earth. This is Christ's own promise.

Our very eyes to see our friends; our own arms to embrace them in that long, clinging embrace of re-united love; our lips to welcome those who, like ourselves, perhaps have lain for centuries in the hidden mysteries of the grave. Yet we live again! Think of it! Is it a gospel? Is it good news? If not, oh, God, whence may we search for it? For death has been the great bar to man's happiness, and now death is conquered by the resurrection. "O death, where is thy sting? O grave, where is thy victory?" Like some grim monster in a nightmare, Satan still strives to shake over our heads the terrors of death eternal, and the everlasting separation from our loved ones. But thanks be to God, and to the devotion of our blessed Lord to a suffering humanity, death's sting is drawn. It was but a ghastly dream. The grave may indeed swallow up our dead, and ourselves, now; but it must give up again, it must disgorge at last, and when we lay down in a spirit, not a part of the body, but all, all, perfect; every whit. Ah, here is the great consolation to mankind.

"The maid is not dead but sleepeth." We only sleep to wake again. And for those we love who have gone before, we should not sorrow, but look forward to a happy meeting in a happier land.

But the grave is a great leveller, and God is no respecter of persons. The grave and the worms care not what might have been the worldly state of their victim; and when we lay down in death our worldly pomp or poverty—and it must be soon—the past is gone; the Book is closed; the night has come. As we brought nothing into this world, we can carry nothing out—no title, no honor, no wealth—and whether it be prince or peasant, the resurrection knows no distinction.

It is not the jewels we have worn on earth; it is not the sparkling wit, or the giant intellect that has charmed the world; it is not the pomp with which our body has been loaned to the grave, nor yet the bitter tears that have been shed. These avail nothing; then will avail only the purity of the heart, the whiteness of the soul, that priceless gift, the love of Christ—al so little accounted of in this world now.

We are met here today to pay a last tribute of love to the memory of one whose pure life and Christian virtues has, we trust, earned for her a glorious resurrection—the exchange of a crown of gold for a crown of life.

Her life has not been an easy one, by any means. Brought up as a child, quietly and without ostentation, she was yet in her girlhood when placed suddenly upon the highest pinnacle of power. Think one moment of the change. Here she was surrounded by all the temptations and allurements of the world, painted in their most glowing and seductive hues, and which Satan knows so well how to use to his own advantage. But she was untouched, unscathed. She stood the test, and in "that blessed light that beat upon a throne" she lived her allotted four-score years, and passed away, "wearing the white flower of a blameless life," leaving a record and a reputation untarnished and unstained; and one, please God, that may make her as glorious in Heaven as she has been brilliant on earth.

This ceremony today testifies to the veneration in which she was held. And let me say on behalf of our British residents that such a gathering on this occasion is an expression of sympathy very grateful to the English hearts so far from home. And I think that all Englishmen would feel that I had been remiss were I to fail to acknowledge with gratitude the courtesy of the Government of Hawaii in giving official recognition to this commemorative service of our late beloved sovereign, and which we cannot but regard as a most graceful and touching tribute paid by America's youngest daughter, to the memory of an aged and illustrious mother of Kings.

It would be out of place for me to attempt to eulogize the dead. We all know that she was as noble a woman as she was esteemed as a Queen; we all know that she was as a follower of Christ she was a faithful and a bright example to



## Sorrowful Ceremonies In England.

## BODY TAKEN TO WINDSOR

Edward VII Proclaimed  
King in Quaint  
Fashion.

NEW YORK, Jan. 24.—A cable to the Sun from London, January 24th, says: Yesterday the Princes, Lords and Counsellors swore allegiance to King Edward; today his accession to the throne was proclaimed to the common people by a quaint old ceremony, alike mediaeval and picturesque. The college of arms or heralds' college, which carried out the strange function, is an almost unknown institution to the general public. Moreover, practically no notices were given of the official plans and it almost seemed to be the intention to avoid a great public demonstration, which, unquestionably would have been made if the program had been definitely announced. It was a formality therefore which only a few thousand witnessed.

The actors therein seemed to be some strange creatures come from a far-off age. Their marvelous dress and accoutrements suggested more than anything else figures on the court cards of the playing packs suddenly incarnated. They almost dashed through the city, performed their functions in the same haste as though anxious to vanish again into the dead past from which they had been unwillingly resurrected. The hour set for the ceremony was 10 a. m., but the proceedings began at 9 o'clock at St. James' Palace, and were rushed through at the different prescribed places—Charing Cross, Temple Bar, Cheapside and Royal Exchange—with such celerity that the crowd was of comparatively diminutive proportions. This was the object of the court officials, as they feared that if the ceremonies were performed at a stated hour the throng would be so dense that there would be great difficulty in getting the heralds in their gorgeous gait tabards, and the trumpeters through the streets.

The ceremonies, handed down from the Middle Ages, were practically the same at each point. A contingent from the College at Arms came up with a flourish of trumpets. The contingent consisted of three kings-of-arms, four heralds and eight pursuivants in gorgeous apparel, their tabards being heavily embroidered with gold and silk lions, royal coat of arms, flowers and all the armorial bearings of the College of Arms.

When the trumpets ceased all heads were bared and William Henry Weld, king-of-arms, read in a loud, clear voice the proclamation of Edward VII as king.

When the reading was finished the king-at-arms, raising his three-cornered hat, cried, "God Save the King," the populace took up the cry, the trumpets blew again and the band played the national anthem. The third fanfare of the trumpets ended the ceremony.

"The city fathers" are excessively indignant at a slight upon the Lord Mayor at the ceremony of proclamation at the meeting of the Privy Council held Wednesday. When the proclamation had been signed the procedure was for all those not Privy Counsellors to leave the room before the king should enter to hear the proclamation read to him. The Lord Mayor was lingering on when other non-Privy Counsellors retired and had to be bidden almost peremptorily to leave by the Duke of Devonshire before he reluctantly retired. It is a strange coincidence that precisely a similar incident happened at Queen Victoria's proclamation in the Council. The Lord Mayor there, too, remained in the room and had to be ordered out by Charles Greville, diarist, who was clerk of the Council. The members of the city corporation contend that they have been shorn of one of their privileges, but the law officers declare they never had the privilege.

## LAST LOOK AT THE BODY

COWES, Isle of Wight, Jan. 25, 12:45 a. m.—The royal family yesterday took their last loving look at the features of the dead Queen. About 10 o'clock in the morning the coffin was brought into the bedroom, where were waiting King Edward, Emperor William, the

## GEAR'S EFFORTS AGAINST WILCOX

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES U. S.  
WASHINGTON, D. C., 25 January, 1901.  
TO THE EDITOR OF THE ADVERTISER, HONOLULU:  
THE DIE IS CAST NOW.

Yesterday the 24th of January, 1901, in the afternoon in a committee room at the U. S. Capitol, in Washington, D. C., in presence of a U. S. Senator, of Attorney Gear, of Hawaii, and of other three gentlemen, I handed over to a typewriter points, papers and facts, which will surely unseat the unworthy delegate from Hawaii, R. W. Wilcox, and I am determined to not recede.

It is not generous but it is dutiful, just and patriotic on my part to do so.

You will soon hear of the effect of this my new departure against my protegee for 21 years, the insincere and ungrateful R. W. Wilcox.

Respectfully,  
CELSO CAESAR MORENO.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 1.—A petition containing serious charges was submitted today to the House Committee on Elections No. 1 against Delegate R. W. Wilcox, the Hawaiian Representative in the House of Representatives. The charges are made in writing by George D. Gear of Hawaii, who submitted letters purporting to be copies of letters written by Wilcox to Filipino officials. The letters were of a highly sensational character. One of the letters said to have been written by Wilcox is given in duplicate, bearing the alleged signature of Wilcox.

It is dated Honolulu, January 31, 1899, and addressed to Dr. J. Joseph Losada, Captain Marti Burgos and Senor J. Luna, and introduced to them "a friend of mine who is a very able man to help you in your cause." Among other things, the letter says: "Mr. — will be a useful ally to fight for the cause of the Philippines."

"One thing is sure, that you could resist against any army of invasion—you have a population of 12,000,000 and already a disciplined army of 30,000 will be equipped with modern arms."

"I have already made up my mind to join with you in your country against America in case they insist to ignore the right, the justice of your cause. I know well my profession as an artillery officer. I have no fear of the whole world when I fight for a legitimate cause like yours. Between General Aguinaldo's determination and myself it would be a very little chance left to the invading Army of the United States to conquer your country. Tell General Aguinaldo I am already given my service for your country, and I am ready to obey orders to go to your country and fight for the independence of your people and country at any moment."

The letter is signed Robert Wilcox. Another letter, dated Honolulu, March 8, 1899, says: "I am thinking of going to the Philippine Islands and give my assistance to Aguinaldo against the invaders—the hypocritical Yankees—the carpet-bag politician Otis." Wilcox declined to make any extended answer to the charges filed by Gear. He says he has no fear of the charges made. He admits that he wrote a letter to Dr. Losada, Captain Burgos and Senor Luna introducing C. Caesar Moreno, an Italian of this city, whom he had known while the latter was in Hawaii in the 'eighties. Moreno had a Mexican career in Hawaii. For a few days he was Secretary of State. Mr. Wilcox says Moreno is the person to whom the unaddressed letter filed by Gear was addressed, but he said he was unable after a cursory examination, to say whether the letters filed were exact copies of those he sent.

The petition concludes as follows: "Wherefore, by reason of the foregoing facts, petitioner submits that said Wilcox is not entitled to a seat in the House of Representatives during the Fifty-sixth or Fifty-seventh Congresses, and that he should be ousted therefrom for the following reasons: "First—Because no legal election was or could be held until a mode of holding the same should be provided by the Legislature of Hawaii. "Second—If said election was legal, Wilcox should be unseated and expelled because of not being a fit and proper man to represent the Territory of Hawaii, and because he is guilty of the crime of bigamy. "Third—That said Wilcox should be unseated and expelled because of having written and uttered treasonable language against the United States within the two years last past."